NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1878.

A DAY MORE OF CONGRESS. TWO IMPORTANT BILLS IN SUSPENSE. THE SUNDRY CLVIL AND THE POST ROUTE BILLS IN CONFERENCE COMMITTEE-INCIDENTS AND

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S WORK. The Senate passed a resolution yesterday postponing the adjournment of Congress until 6 p. m. to-day, and the House agreed to same. It will only be by hard work that adjournment can take place at the time fixed, for it will take six hours to enroll the Sundry Civil bill, which has not yet come from the conference committee. The Post Route bill is not yet disposed of. The Brazilian mail item, however, is regarded as defeated. General Butler has submitted his minority report on the Kimmell bill. The Senate substitute for the bill to repeal the Resumption Act has been defeated. Mr. Potter's bill to refer all claims to the Court of Claims has passed the House. The Capitol was thronged with visitors last night, the corridors being full, as well as the galleries. Mr. Kimball has been made Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service. The nominations of the Monetary Commissioners have been re-

SCENES AT THE CAPITOL. THE LAST NIGHT IN THE HOUSE-A PLOOD OF VISI-TORS-THE CORRIDORS FULL OF PROMENADERS. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUNE.

ported without recommendation.

Washington, June 18 .- After one of the severest storms in many months the sun broke through the clouds this afternoon about the time the Senate and House took a recess for dinner. This evening the Capitol is thronged with people who have come out to witness the interesting proceedings of what it is hoped will be the last night of the session.

Many of these people are interested in bills, the last desperate chance for passing which, for months to come at least, they see fast slipping away; and they are hurrying back and forth through the corridors, consulting with attorneys and committee rooms and convenient nooks, and button-holing members of Congress whose votes or influence they desire. But the greater part of the throug is drawn hither by curiosity. Thousands of department clerks of both sexes have put on their good clothes, and being unable to gain seats in the galleries, are premenading in the rounda and through the bread passageways; and the Capitol presents the appearance of the rooms of a grand massion during a reception or ball.

In the House, a few Representatives are vainly attempting to secure the transaction of business From a dozen to fifty men are at all times on their feet shouting for recognition by the Speaker, objecting to every motion that is made, or insisting on making speeches that are not in order.

The work accomplished in the first hour and a half might have been performed in one-fourth of that time under ordinary circumstances. The bill making appropriations for the expenses of the Potter and Matthews Committees, with the amendment granting \$10,000 for the prosecution of any persons who may be found to have been guilty of crime, was passed. Several attempts were made to take bills from the Speaker's table and pass them, but nearly every one failed. The Northern Pacific bill got a singularly "black-eye." The motion to suspend the rules and pass it was lost by failing to get even a majority. The vote on it stood 89 in the affirmative to 127 in the negative,

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill came from the Senate early in the evening, and the House, without hearing any of the amendments, ordered a Conference Committee to be appointed. It consisted of Messrs. Atkins, Hewitt, of New-York, and sisted of Messrs. Atkins, Hewitt, of New-York, and Hale. These gentlemen, with the Senate conferces, will decide upon the disposition of the many millions of dollars apprepriated in this bill so monstrous in size, and the House and Senate will accept their work on faith, and find out after Congress adjourns what they have voted the money for and how much. It is a dangerous and reckless method of legislation, but if the country must intrust such great interests to a few men, it could not select those who are more deserving of its confidence. Having got the Conference Committee ou the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill to work, there was no longer any obpriation bill to work, there was no longer any object to remain in session for, because the report on the bill could not be completed before the customary

The Speaker therefore recognized Mr. Mayham, of New-York, who caused to be read a dispatch announcing the death of Congressman Terrence J. Quino, and then made a brief speech in eulogy of his character and public services. At the close he offered the customary resolutions of respect and moved that the House adjourn. The deep silence that fell upon the House during these precedings was the more impressive on account of the late dis-order. The adjournment was carried manimously at 9:45 o'clock.

WORK IN THE SENATE. A HOT AND WEARY NIGHT SESSION-MR. CONELING ON THE SOUTHERN MAIL CONTRACTORS-QUICK WORK BY ENBOLLING CLERKS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Washington, June 18.—The Senate sat until nearly 4 o'clock this morning. The scenes after midnight were of the quietest character, and the Senators buckled themselves down to their work with unusual patience and energy. The attendance was rather small, but the working members were mostly in their seats, and only the idlers and a few sick Senators were absent from their places. To those who watch the proceedings of this body it is known that the business is generally conducted by a small number, and that the roll-calls nearly

always represent sections or politics. The Senate chamber was exceedingly hot and uncomfortable last night, being shut in as it is from the outside air by corridors and committee-rooms, and the Senators worked at a disadvantage. The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, however, had been set as a task, and there was a determination to finish it. The regular amendments of the Appropriations Committee were finished at about 1 o'clock, and amendments by individual Senators followed. Good progress was making, and the prospect of getting away was hopeful, when Senator Withers offered an amendment to pay the al ready notorious Southern mail contractors who had back claims against the United States at the time of the breaking out of the war. In March, 1877, \$375,000 was appropriated to pay these claims, but the Secretary of the Treasury found from the Confederate archives that the rebel Congress had made appropriations to cover these claims, and that many of them had been paid by that short-lived Government. Some time ago the question came up in the House, and the production of the facts defeated the bill, the promoters gladly escaping from further advocacy of the scheme. There was some sharp debate on the amendment of Mr. Withers, both Senators Conkling and Blaine denouncing the proposition as little better than robbery. The debate lasted more than two hours. Nothing could have been more severe than Mr. Conkling's remarks, and they aroused a good deal of interest among the sleepy Senators. Many of the Southern Senators were at beart opposed to the Southern Senators, and also for the reason that all might have been paid if they had applied for the money. An examination of the list of contractors shows that the highest amount asked for by any single claimant of the fourteen who have made application for double payment is \$400, and there are among the batch amounts as low as \$10. Several amendments were proposed; bur it became evident that nothing could be done at that sitting, and so adjournment was had until 11 o'clock to-day.

To-day the many of them of the fourteen who have made application for double payment is \$400, and there are among the batch amounts as low as \$10. had made appropriations to cover these claims,

To-day the amendment of Senator Withers was passed, but the objectionable features were stricken out or changed. A penalty was affixed for presenting a claim already paid, and bonds are to be required from those receiving payment. It is probable that an intelligent conference committee may

after all cut the amendment from the bill. The discussion of the Sundry Civil Bill to-day lasted until 6 p. m., and various amendments were

offered and agreed to. Senator Eaton having, as he said, been authorized to do so by the Foreign Relations Committee, moved an amendment appropriating \$5,500,000 for the payment of the Fishery Award to Great Britain, in the same language as the bill recently passed by the Senate, and now on the Speak-The amendment was agreed to without

er's table. The amendment was agreed to without a call. The bill to pay Captain Eads for the Mississippi levees in accordance with his application, was included in the bill, but subsequently withdrawn, the House having passed the Senate bill to the same effect in the meantime.

At about 6 o'clock the Senate finished the bill and it went to the clerks to be enrolled. A rather remarkable piece of work was then performed. The bill makes nearly three hundred pages, and embraced 227 amendments, and in about three hours it was ready to be submitted to the House and to be turned over to the conference committees. turned over to the conference committees, is Senate conferees were Messrs, Windom, Dorsey di Beck. At midnight the committees were still week.

The Senate at the evening session went through the calendar, and passed a great number of bills to which no objection was made. When the end of the calendar was reached, at 11:20 °cleck, a motion was made to adjourn, and was agreed to almost unani-

THE PROSPECT OF ADJOURNMENT. HARD WORK AND NO IMPEDIMENT TO BUSINESS WHATEVER, ESSENTIAL TO GETTING THROUGH

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE.1

WASHINGTON, June 18 .- The hope that Congress would be able to adjourn at 4 o'clock this afternoon was not given up even by the more experineed members of the Senate and House of Representatives nutil about 12 o'clock last night. The fact that the amendment to the rules of the House during the last Congress prohibiting new legislation on appropriation bills unless upon its face the legislation should propose a reduction of public expenditures, had sent to the Senate hundreds of measures that could not be entertained in the House, all of which would have to be offered as amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill and acted upon, seems to have been overlooked. But when, after the text of the bill as it was reported from the Scuate Committee on Appropriations had been read through, Senators began to draw from their desks the amendments they desired to offer, the talk in the House of Representatives of receiving the bill from the Senate within half an hour ceased, and even those who were in the greatest burry to adjourn admitted that another postponement would have to take place.

It is now possible that the adjournment may take place at the hour last fixed (6 o'clock to-morrow evening), but it looks hardly probable. If the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil Bill sits all ference Committee on the Sundry Civil Bill sits all night, it may bring in its report soon after the hour of meeting (11 e'clock to-morrow), and then, if both Houses should accept it without question or debate, it might be ready for the enrolling clerks by noon. Those clerks say that to enroll it and prepare it for signature will require six hours. It will thus be seen that to complete the work by 6 o'clock to-morrow the business in both Houses must proceed without hitch or delay, and that is hardly to be hoped for.

The President and all the members of the Cabinst occupied the President's room in the Senate wing of the Capitol soon after an extension of the session had been ordered. A large number of bills were signed by the President while at the Capitol.

A CHANCE FOR SOUTHERN CLAIMANTS. MR. POTTER'S BILL ON THE SUBJECT-A GOOD THING SPOILED BY BEING TOO BROAD IN ITS APPLICA-

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, June 18 .- Among the bills passed

by the House this morning, by more than two-thirds majority, was that prepared by Mr. Potter, provid-ing for the reference of all private claims against the United States to the Court of Claims.

The bill, in substance, provides that any person who may have a claim against the United States, of which the Court of Claims does not now have jurisdiction, but which is founded upon equity and justice, may file his bill in the Court of Claims, setting forth the ground of his claim and the relief he desires. The Court is directed to find the facts appearing from the testimony in each case, and to report its findings to Congress, with an opinion as to the determination that should be made of it. Congress, on its part, is forbidden to consider, allow or able under existing laws until it shall have been heard and reported upon by the Court of Claims. All the claims not prosecuted within six years after the passage of this Act, or of the time when they accrued, are barred, except in cases where the claimants are under legal disability to sue, and then the suits must be brought within three years after this

disability shall cease. Mr. Potter's object in preparing this bill and securing its passage, is to take out of Congress the consideration of private claims, and to enable that body to devote its attention to public business. No one not familiar with the daily business of Congress can have any adequate idea of the flood of private claims that appears at each session pressing for consideration.

Many of these claims are just; many of them are fraudulent. But under the present system the fate of a claim depends less upon its merits than upon the amount of Congressional nfluence that can be brought to its support. Thousands of just claims for property or services taken by or rendered to the Umted States have been pending before Congress year after year until they have become as familiar as the appropriation bills. Many of them have passed both houses of Congress more than once but, they failed because the concurrent action of both houses has never been obtained in the same Congress. The number of private claims presented in a session now averages about 2,500, or about five for each day of the session. But even if it were physically possible for Congress to give its attention to the private claims presented, no tribunal could be less fitted to examine and decide upon them. The evidence taken is generally offered in the form of statements or ex parte affidavits, to which no answer is usually made. Opposing testimony is rarely taken, and it is seldom that witnesses are called or cross-examined. If, therefore, Mr. Potter's bill could become a law without opening the door to a myriad of claims from disloyal persons for damage done by the United States Army in the South during the war, it would do more to relieve Congress and promote the transaction of public business than any other measure which has been proposed during the present session.

The opposition to the bill has arisen principally from a fear that such safeguards have not been adopted as will prevent the consideration of claims presented by disloyal persons. Every previous bill that has been passed by Congress since the close of the war, whether giving to the Court of Claims jurisdiction of captured and abandoned property cases, to the Southern Claims Commissioners jurisdiction of questions relating to the appropriating of stores and supplies for the use of the army, or to the Quartermaster-General's and Commissary-General's departments joint jurisdiction with the Southern Claims Commission over a certain class of claims, has always provided that loyalty should be established before a case should obtain any standing whatever, or should even be considered. Mr. Potter's, bill, contains no such provision; and if it should become a law in its present form, every citizen of the South, whether loyal or not, who suffered loss through the occupation of Southern territory by our army during the rebellion, would be entitled to bring suit for the recovery of damages in the Court of Claims.

Under existing laws and the decisions of the Supreme Court, the question of loyalty could not be considered in connection with the prosecution of such a claim. The subject having been brought to the attention of the Supreme Court a few years ago, it was decided that President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation restored all those who accepted it ito

their full rights of citizenship, and that it was not their full rights of citizenship, and that it was not in the power of Congress to pass any law which would restrict those rights, or to take away from the pardon of the President any of its legitimate effects. Not only this, the same decision of the Supreme Court declares that President Johnson's pardon confers upon the subjects of it right and privileges which they could have obtained in no other way. The language of the opinion of the Supreme Court on this point is as follows:

the opinion of the Supreme Court on this point is as follows:

The rule prescribed is also liable to just exception as impairing the effect of a pardon, and thus infringing the Constitutional power of the Executive. It is the intention of the Constitution that each of the great coordinate departments of the Government, the legislative, the executive and the judeial, shall be in its sphere independent of the others. To the Executive alone is intrusted the power to pardon, and it is granted without limit. Pardon includes amnesty. It blots out the offense pardoned and all itspenal consequences. It may be granted on conditions, and in those particular pardons that no doubt might exist as to their character, restoration of property was expressly pledged, and the pardon was granted on condition that the person who availed himself of it should take and keep a prescribed oath. Now it is clear that a Legislature cannot change the effect of such a pardon any more than the Executive can change a law. Yet this is attempted by the provision under constitution. The Court is required to receive such pardons as evidence of guilt, and to treat them as null and void. It is required to disressard pardons granted by proclamation on condition, though the condition has been fabilitied, and to deay them their legal effect. This certainly impairs the Executive authority, and directs the Court to be instrumental to that end.

It is true that Congress might take into considera tion the question of loyalty when called upon to appropriate money to pay the judgments of the Court of Claims, but the fact that such judgments have been rendered by the Court in favor of disloyal claims would give them such a standing as would, probably, at some future time, insure their payment. The Senate may possibly amend the bill so as to remove this objection, and with such an amendment it is to be hoped that it will become a law.

EWING'S FINAL DEFEAT. THE BILL TO REPEAL THE RESUMPTION ACT PRAC-TICALLY DISPOSED OF.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.I WASHINGTON, June 18 .- Another attempt was inbstitute for the bill to repeal the Resumption Act. This substitute provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may receive legal-tender notes at par in payment for 4 per cent bonds and for customs duties. No discussion was allowed by the House and the vote was taken at once under a suspension of the rules. The House divided neither on party ines nor in accordance with the former record which Representatives have made on financial questions. Many of the New-England members and some of those from the Middle States, who are and some of those from the Middle States, who are known as uncompromising hard money men, voted for the bill, while others holding the same opinions voted against it. The extreme inflationists, like General Ewing, generally voted against this substitute, and, strangely enough, such men as Mr. Crittenden, of New-York, and General Garfield and Mr. Munroe of Ohio, voted with them. The division showed that a majority of the House was in favor of the passage of the bill; but the bill failed for want of a two-thirds yote. One hundred and forty Representatives recorded themselves in the effirmative and 105 in the negative.

MR. KIMBALL'S PROMOTION. HIS APPOINTMENT AS SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE GIVING SATISFACTION. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, June 18 .- The appointment of Mr. S. I. Kimball, the present Chief of the Life-Saving Service and Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury Department, to be Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service under the new law, although anticipated, gives none the less universal satisfaction. The honorable record of the Life-Saving Service as low constituted, and the remarkable efficiency attained in spite of the madequate pay of its employés and the lack of sufficient stations, men, and appliand the lack of sufficient stations, men, and appli-ances, are due almost entirely to the untiring and well-directed efforts of Mr. Kunball, who may be said to be the father of the service. The bill for the increase and reorganization of the service, which has now become a law, was prepared by him, and gives him the machinery be desires in order to make the service just what it should be in all re-spects. Under his management it cannot fail to become an institution of which the country may well be proud.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE'S SENATOR. THE HOUSE STUBBORNLY OBJECTS TO AN ELECTION BY THE PRESENT LEGISLATURE.

[EY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Wasmington, June 18 .- The first Conference Committee on the bill which fixed the time for ns of Congressmen in North Carolina and West Virginia, and empowered the present New-Hampshire Legislature to elect a new United States Senator, failed to agree. The point of difference is over the New-Hampshire case, and it is apparent that no agreement will be reached by the econd Conference Committee, now appointed, if the Senate insists on this amendment. It is not yet determined whether the point will be yielded or not. The Committee on Privileges and Elections has already determined that without special authorization the present New-Hampshire Legislature cannot choose a Senator. If the Republicans in the Senate insist upon their amendment, they can defeat the whole bill; but inasmuch as the Republicans of West Virginia and North Carolina desire the passage of the bill in relation to their States, the probability is that the Senate will recede from the New-Hampshire amendment, and let the State be without a Senator until the next Legislature meets, which will be no special disadvantage, however, unless there should be an extra session between the 4th of March and June next year. If the New-Hampshire amendment should be retained in the bill, the Republicans would be sure to elect a Republican Senator in place of Mr. Wadleigh, whose term will expire on the 4th of March next. There is a possibility, though hardly a probability, that the next New-Hampshire Legislature may be Democratic in politics. the Senate insists on this amendment. It is not yet

THE MONETARY COMMISSION. THE NOMINATIONS TO BE REPORTED TO THE SENATE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, June 18 .- The Senate Committee n Finance has voted to report, without recommendation, the names of the gentlemen recently nominated to represent the United States in the pro osed Silver Congress; namely, ex-Senator Fenton, Mr. Groesbeck and Professor Walker.

A general press dispatch says that the nominaous are now on the Senate calendar of executive usiness awaiting action, and that the omission of business awaiting action, and that the omission of a favorable recommendation by the committee was owing to the fact that a majority of its members present when they were considered were not in sympathy with the financial views of the gentlemen

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Tuesday, June 18, 1878.

The Army Appropriation Bill and the River and Haror Appropriation Bill were signed by the President to-

Minister Noyes called at the Executive Mansion this morning, and was for a short time in consultation with

The President has appointed Beach Vanderpool, of New Jersey, and Edwin B. Haskell, of Massachusetts, ionorary Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a special meeting yesterday for the purpose of taking ac-

a special meeting yesterday for the purpose of taking ac-tion upon the claim of D. T. Corbin to the seat in the Sen ate occupied by M. C. Butler. The whole subject was postponed until the next session.

Last week 30,000 standard silver dollars were paid ut in exchange for greenbacks at the various deposito. ries, directly to the people. Silver will continue to be paid out for greenbacks, where the Treasury officials are paid out for greenbacks, where the Treasury officials are satisfied that the object in securing the coin is not merely for the payment of customs duties.

The marriage of Miss Platt, niece of President Hayes, to General Hastings, will take place at the Executive Mansaon to-morrow evening. The ceremony will be as informal as possible, and will be performed in the Blue Room by Bishop Jagger, of the Southern Episcopal Diocese of Ohio. About sixty invitations have been

Captain Lyon and Captain J. Reese, of Ohio, are here captain Lyon and Captain J. Reese, of Onio, are here to make arrangements for the reunion of soldiers and sailors of the late war at Newark, Ohio, on the 22d of July, the anniversary of the death of General McPherson. Representative Keiter will be the orator. The President and Minister Noyes will be present, together with other prominent citizens of Ohio. DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR CLAIMED FOR OREGON.

San Francisco, June 18 .- A dispatch from Portland says: "The latest election refurns settle beyoud doubt the election of Thayer, Democrat, for Governor. His majority will range from forty to seventy. The Legislature on joint ballot will have a Democratic majority of 12.

THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

GREECE NOT YET ADMITTED. THE EXCHANGE OF BESSARABIA FOR THE DOBRUDJA NOT TO BE FORCED-RUSSIA ANNULLING COAL

The question of admitting the delegates from Greece to the Berlin Congress is still unsettled. England has asked that they be allowed to attend all conferences on matters affecting Christians. It is stated that force will not be used to secure the exchange of Bessarabia for the Dobrudja. The Russian element will not figure in the government of Roumelia. Russia is endeavoring to annul a number of coal contracts.

MONDAY'S SESSION.

THE DELEGATES KEEPING THE PROMISE OF SE-CRECY. LONDON, Tuesday, June 18, 1878. The Berlin Congress sat-less than two hours

yesterday, a considerable portion of which time was nec-essarily occupied with the reading of the minutes and

The contradictory nature of this morning's telegrams com Berin indicates that the delegates and officials par-lengating in the Congress are closely observing the pro-

CONFLICTING REPORTS CONCERNING GREECE. Some correspondents assert that Lord Salisbury proposed the admission of Greece to the Congress, and supported his proposal in a speech which occupied the entire sitting yesterday. Other correspondents declare that the admission of Greece was not discussed at all, but was postponed till Wednesday. The correspondents of The Times, who are likely to be as well informed as any persons outside of the Congress, say that the representapersons outside of the Congress, say that the representa-tives of England moved for the admission of Greece, and the representatives of France recommended that the Greek designates be admitted to enter into direct rela-tions with the Congress, but that the debate was ad-journed, to be continued at the next sitting, probably on Wednesday, and that it is probable that Greece will ulti-mately be admitted in a purely consultative position, or to a limited number of sittings devoted.

LATER.—Great Britain, at Monday's sitting of the Congress, proposed the admission of Greece for consultation on all subjects concerning the Christians. ANDRASSY URGES DIVISIONS ON THE BASIS OF NA-

TIONALITIES. It is stated that when Count An trassy introduced the question of the boundaries of Bulgaria he made an carnest speech, arging the division of European Turkey into districts on the basis of nationalities, thus render-ing reform and regeneration possible without severing their connection with the Porte.

THE TERRITORY DEMANDED BY AUSTRIA. The Bohemia of Vienna intimates that Austria will demand Kick, Sulforma and other districts bordering on Dalmatia, and that the assent of the Congress is certain.

PERSIA LOOKING OUT FOR HER INTERESTS. A Bernn disputch to The Post says: "The Perslan Minister to England is here, not to chim admission to the Congress, but to solicit its protection of Persian interests.'

CONGRESS AND THE TURKISH PROVINCES. THE EXCHANGE OF BESSARABIA FOR THE DOBRUDJA. Lospon, Tuesday, June 18, 1878.

Whatever may be the vote of a majority of the States, it is not believed that the Congress will undertake to compel by force the exchange of Bessarabia for the Dobrudia, or sanction Russia's coercing Roumania, if the latter, after an expression of opinion by the Congress, continues to refuse to make the exchange, England will insist upon a regress limitation of the principality of Bulcaria to the territory north of the Bulkaus. It is not ogrtain that Russia will even succeed in cetting Sophia included.

THE PLANS REGARDING ESUMELIA. It is fully understood that Roundia will only have a ca border on the Euxine: that Turkey shall retain over that Province hef suzerainty, in that she shall have the nation, with the consent of the Powers, of a Chris will neither figure in the Administration nor the Gov

A SIGNIFICANT CONFERENCE. A Berlin dispatch: "The English and Austrian Plenipotentiaries had a conference with Count Schouvaloff to-day, to which much significance is attached. It is believed the Bulgarian question was discussed."

RUSSO-TURKISH NOTES. A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND TURKS PHEVENTED.

CONSTANTISOPLE, Tuesday, June 18, 1878. It appears that within the last few days there has been manificent danger of a conflict between the Russians and Turks, Baker Pasha or Fund Pasha having on Saturday given the Russians a few hours otice to remove an observatory overlooking the Turkish lines. The Porte, on being informed of the affair, ordered the military authorities to maintain peace. The danger is now averted. The novement of the Russians to resist the apprehended attack gave rise to the unfounded report that the Russian headquarters were about to remove from San Stefano.

TURKISH INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES The Sultan has in a great measure recovered from his

iarm regarding conspiracies. Safvet Pasha, with the object of developing the re ources of the Empire, is drawing up a document for ublication, eacouraging joint stock companies to so-di concessions from the Government for the construc-on of railways, perts, canals, works of irrigation and annufacturing establishments.

THE INDIAN WAR.

THE SAVAGES CONCENTRATING-AN ATTACK ON CAMP HARNEY EXPECTED—THE SHOSHONES ON THEIR WAY TO JOIN THE BANNOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18 .- A Silver City dispatch states that Chief Winnemucca has returned o Bernard and Whipple's, camp, on the Owyhee liver. He says the hostiles are killing hundreds of cattle, and leaving their carcasses to rot. The hostiles have left Stein's Mountain, and are moving toward the Harney Valley, thence to the Matthews Agency and make River, and will probably keep on until they effect a junction with the Columbia River Indians, which ada junction with the Common river indians, which ad-dition to their forces will, they calculate, enable them to sweep the country. They are determined to retain the Piutes as prisoners until they can get a sufficient number of arms from the white men they kill to arm them. Eagan is rebellious, and horses and arms have been taken from him and his Indians and arms have been taken from him and his Indians. Camp Harney will probably be captured by the Indians to-morrow, and if so, there will be a terrible shaushter of whites congregated there for protection. Nothing has been heard from Howard since yesterday. If he does not effect a junction with Steward's forces, the party accompanying him from Camp Lyon could easily be captured by the Indians. The general situation is quite critical, and the massacreatiat will be perpetrated bid fair to exceed in numbers those of the Nez Percés war. A special dispatch from Portland, Orc., says: "A dispatch has been received at military headquarters stating that about 500 hostile Indians have started toward Camp Harney in this State, and that they are receiving accossions as they march. General Howard has given instructions to send Miles's command, now en route, to Camp Harney with all possible speed."

Sarah Winnemucca, who recently escaped from the hostiles at Stein's Mountain, reports that one of the Indian scouts claims to have killed Buffalo Hora, t' Bannock chief. Sarah says their leader was killed in a skirmish with some cilizens in which the scout was engaged. An Austin, Nev., dispatch says: "A rumor is current that the Shoshones have left Smoky Valley in a body, and gone north, headed for Beowawe, on the Central Pacific Railroad. It is supposed they are on the way to join the hostile Bannocks. These Indians have always been well treated, and cannot have any grievance against the white people. In their route north they must cross the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. A hare number of Shoshones from Belmont and Eureka Valleys were here ostensibly to attend a 'fandango.' They endeavored to purchase powder and lead in large quantities, but was sergased by effects against selling ammunition to Indians. Nearly all these Indians have now left here, going in various directions. The Pittes are quiet, but very inquisitive regarding the war, which they profess to deplore." Camp Harney will probably be captured by the Indians

THE NORTH BEND GRAVE ROBBERIES. CINCINNATI, June 18 .- Search for the body of young Devin, whose grave at North Bend was robbed some time ago, was prosecuted vigorously with the aid of detectives, after the finding of the Hon. J. Scott Har-

risch's body in the Medical College here. The body was traced to Ann Arbor, Mich., and there discovered in the

pickling vat of the Medical College. It was taken back

and reinterred at North Bend with impressive core-monies. In the meantime, the robbery of graves at North Bend was brought to the notice of the Grand

Jury, and after a careful investigation, they returned indictments against Dr. Morton, the resurrectionist, and indictments against Dr. Morton, the resurrectionist, and J. Q. Marshall, janitor of the Ohio Medical College. Dr. Morton's whereabouts are not known, but Marshall will be held for trial.

BUILER'S MINORITY REPORT.

AN EFFORT TO SHOW THAT THE PRESIDENT'S TITLE CAN BE CHALLENGED YET.

WASHINGTON, June 18 .- General Butler, as an inlividual member of the Judiciary Committee, today submitted to the House of Representatives his reasons for dissenting from the resolution and report of the majority in regard to the inviolability of the President's title. He agrees with the committee that Congress has no power under the Constitution to confer upon the Supreme Court of the United States the original jurisdiction sought for in the Blair-Kimmel bill, but he says:

Blair-Kimmel bill, but he says:
If a proper law was passed by which this contention could be brought before the Supreme Court in behalf of the people of the United States through the Attorney-General, or by any other known means, then no one would doubt that a "case" would be made "arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States," and such a case would be within the judicial power of the United States, which "is vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." Now, unless it is said that this contention does not involve a construction of the Constitution, and laws of the United States it is clearly within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, which is specifically vested with this judicial power by the Constitution. This supreme and universal grant of judicial power and jurisdiction by the Constitution to the Supreme Court, the majority of the committee find it convenient to ignore and omit from their report. "

As to the relation of the indiciary to the President, it is noterious that the levality of the official acts of the President, and of those of the heads of departments, which are in law his acts, continually come under the supervision of the judiciary, not the Supreme Court only.

resident, and of those of the heads of departments, nich are in law his acts, continually come under the opervision of the judiciary, not the Supreme Court only, in the erior courts, which not seldom have had occasion to ronounce acts of the President or of his Secretaries concary to the Constitution or to the principles of common setter. And as to the person of the President, whence onces this novel doctrine that he is above the law of the und, God forbid that a President of the United States hould ever commit a common crime, but if he were to o so, is he not amenable to law therefor? If he usure seasons of the property of another, may be not be not in the courts? And yet, according to the theory be to committee, he may commit the greatest possible act lidigality—usurpation of his seat, without amenables to the judiciary or any other power. I do nost

General Butler then notices the argument in regard to the Electoral Commission, and he attacks he legality of such a commission.

He also calls attention to the resolution adopted y the majority of the House on the 4th of March, 1877, declaring that Tilden and Hendricks had been elected; and in regard to the acquiescence of the people, he said it was induced by the same fears of revolution and violence which overbore the judgment of Congress in creating an unconstitutional body; especially as hopes were held out by the sixth section of the bill that the whole matter would be tried in a peaceful and proper manner before some uspetent court, in the judicial determination of which everybody would quietly and peacefully acquiesce. He concludes as follows:

tiesce. He concludes as follows:

I cannot but think it remarkable that in the face of e auch section of the Act establishing the Electoral amnission, the committee should have come to the considerable that the proceedings of this committee or Concess subsequent therein constitute an immovable ality, when the law itself declares the contrary, and contrary was emphatically assured by the House of presentative. Instead of constituting finality, those occedings were on their face and in express terms toly temporary expediency or device to avoid the consent of made no provision. Congress, by the express words gency of a lapsed election, for which the Constitution I made no provision. Congress, by the express words the law, declared that its object and effect were profonal only. The President entered upon his office in the express notice that his tenure was questionable character, of doubtful validity, not made absolute by interposition of the extra constitutional Commiss, but to be examined and adjudicated upon by the uris. How is it possible to overlook or misunderstand in a state of facts, by which it appears that subjection future trial by the courts is the express and explicit dition of conceding the inauguration of President yes!

It is claimed by a majority of the committee that if by orce or fraud, by forgery and perjury, by corruption in britery, a man may buy or defraud a Congress into conting forged electoral certificates of fraudulent votes, not be allowed to usure thereby the office of President the United States, there is then no romedy akainst his stricks of the high duties of that office, and wielding if its great power for four years, within the power of ar Constitution. I will not admit that our fathers have sade any such constitution or frame of government for he welfare of the people, I cannot admit that there is o remety for so great a wrong known to a republican orm of government, guarded by constitutional hecks and balances and legal and tudicial remedies, for, then our republican form of government as fail-

THE FIGHT ON THE POST ROUTE BILL.

PROPABLE FAILURE OF THE BRAZILIAN MAIL ITEM-THE WHOLE BILL IN SUSPENSE, IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 18 .- The failure of the second Conference Committee on the Post Route bill to agree, probably insures the failure of the Brazilian Mail Steamship subsidy and endangers the passage of those sections which provide for the classification of mail matter and fix uniform rates of postage

This bill has had a currous history. As originally passed by the House, it simply established certain post routes. The Senate amended it by attaching the clause in regard to the Brazilian subsidy, the bill for the classification of mail matter and the paragraph reviving the franking privilege. When the amended bill reached the House the opponents of the Brazilian subsidy determined to beat it, and doubting their ability to do this directly they attacked certain provisions in the Senate amendments on the ground that they were revenue measures, and, therefore, could not under the Constitution of the United States originate in the Senate. That this was only a pretence will be seen from the fact that the paragraph objected to was one allowing books arriving in this country in the mails from certain foreign countries to enter free of duty. But the House is very jealous of its perogatives and so it sent the bill back to the Senate setting forth

its reasons for not accepting it. The Senate at once asked for a conference comnittee to settle the difference; but Speaker Randall, who is opposed to the Brazilian subsidy, delayed appointing it or allowing the bill to be brought layed appointing it or allowing the bill to be brought before the House for that purpose. When he did appoint the conference committee he constructed it in such a way that he knew it would not agree with the Senate conference. The first conference failed to agree, and a second was no more successful. The question of constitutional right-raised by the House of Representatives, however, now no longer exists, for the Senate conference agreed at once that the objectionable feature should be stricken from the bill. They also invited the House conferees to proceed to consider the bill, but the latter refused, on the ground that the bill was not before them, and they

ground that the bill was not before them, and they had no control over it.

When this report was made to the House to-day the friends of the Brazilian subsidy attempted to have the committee instructed to go on with the bill, and they possibly might have succeeded except for the fact that a two-thirds vote was required. The original Post Route bill may possibly be passed, and the bill for the classification of mail matter, etc., may also squeeze through, though there is now a tendency to amend it in such a way as to destroy its value. The Brazilian subsidy seems to be doomed.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Michael J. Moore was acquitted this morning of the charge of murder in killing Patrick White.

VERGENNES, Vt., June 18.—The jury in the case of VERGENNES, Vt., June 18.—The jury in the case of Deacon Smith, on trial for wife murder, brought in a verdict this attendon of not guilty.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 18.—"Gus" Harris, a United States Deputy Marshal, was killed at Edgefield Court House, St. C., last evening by Brooker Toney.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18.—John Clement's residence, at Coeymans, was entered by burglars on Saturday merning, and robbed of silver watch, silverware and \$1.25 in money.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 18.—Bryce Gamble, of Pawincket, shot himself in the head this morning, and will probably die. He was to have been examined this morning on a charge of a criminal assault.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 18.—Frank Appleton, a young man employed in the Public Labrary, fell twenty feet from the second story of the Butler Exchange this afternoop, receiving injuries which will probably prove fatal.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MAINE DEMOCRACY.

THE STATE CONVENTION. ALONZO GARCELON NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR-EXCITEMENT OVER THE LIQUOR QUESTION-A SHORT AND POINTED PLATFORM.

The Maine Democratic Convention met at Portland yesterday, and nominated Alonzo Garcelon, of Lewiston, for Governor. The platform demands that Government bonds shall be redeemed as rapidly as possible, and that no new ones shall be issued; favors a National currency, and opposes the present National banking system; approves the Potter Investigation, and condemns the policy of the Republican party. A resolution, reported by a minority of the committee, in opposition to the Prohibitory Liquor Law, created a temporary storm in the convention, but was finally defeated by a vote of 181 to 167.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

PORTLAND, June 18 .- The Democratic State Convention met here this morning. John D. Anderson, chairman of the State Committee, called the convention to order, and nominated Charles W. Larrabee, of Bath, temporary chairman, and Bion Wilson, of Augusta, and E. B. Oram, of Deering, secretaries. Mr. Larrabee spoke at some length. It was voted that the State Committee be constituted the Committee on Credentials, The temporary organization was made permanent, and the usual committees were selected. recess was then taken until 1:30 p. m. the convention reassembled at 2 p. m. A ballot for Governor was interrupted by the entrance of the Committee on Resolutions, who reported the platform, which was adopted.

A minority resolution was reported reciting in substance that the existing legislation in Maine relative to the sale of liquors, as now executed, works wrong and hardship, and should be amended, so that the suppression of an evil in society may be promoted without the violation of the rights of any citizen. The resolution was supported an earnest speech, and debate followed. The question on the adoption of the minority resolution was taken viva coce, and the vote was so nearly equal that a rising vote was demanded, resulting in 220 votes in favor of adding it to the platform, and 111 votes against it. Mr. Pillsbury expressed his indignation at the result, declaring that it was accomplished by packing the house. This was recerved with hisses and the declaration that the convention was insulted. Confusion ensued, and a division was demanded, in order that all persons not members of the convention might be excluded from the floor. The spectators then repaired in large humbers to the galieries. Two votes were taken on accepting the minority resolution amid much confusion and with no result, and it was decided that the vote should be taken by counties, each delegation to report its vote.

The convention, by a vote of 181 to 167, rejected the minority resolution, and the majority resolutions were then adopted.

A ballot for candidate for Governor was taken. The whole number of votes cast was 329; necessary to a choice, 165. Alonzo Garcelon, of Lewiston, received 210 votes, and was declared nominated on the first ballot. Mr. Garcelon was introduced to the convention, and accepted the nomina-

tion in a brief address.

A resolution was then adopted unanimously commending the nominee to the Democracy of the State, and the convention adjourned sine die.

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved. That we still hold to the principles of the National Democratic party, as announced in its conventions and supported by its press for the last ten years, and wherein we demand, first, the payment of the bonded debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; second, no further issue of Government and the property of the payment with the other bonds, whereby equal taxation with the other property of the country is avoided; third, that we are opposed to an irredeemable currency, we are opposed to an irredeemable currency, but believe in a currency for the Government and people, the laborer and office-holder, the pensioner and soldier, the producer and the bondholder. We are opposed to the present National banking system, and in favor of the

National banking system, and in tavor of the gradual substitution of greenbacks for National bank bills.

Fourth—That we fully indorse the action of the majority of the House of Representatives in their investigation of the election fraul by which the country was cheated and robbed of the honest and rightful possession of the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, and insist that the guilty parties, whoever they may be, and wherever found, should be punished, truth and justice vindicated, and a repetition of a like offence made

impossible.

Fifth—We demand that all legislation shall be so enacted and so administered as to secure to each man, as nearly as practicable, the just rewards of his own labor. Sixth-Annual elections and annual sessions

of the Legislature are unnecessary. The seventh resolution condemns the policy of the Republican party.

THE FIRE RECORD.

LARGE FIRE AT AKRON, OHIO. MORE THAN \$150,000 DESTROYED-ARREST FOR INCENDIARISM-INSURANCE LOSSES.

CLEVELAND, June 18 .- A fire at Akron, Ohio, early this morning, destroyed the Academy of Music Building and Commerce Block. The loss is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The fire originated in J. P. Sebring's store at 1 o'clock a. m. An explosion. thought to be of gas, was heard, and immediately after that, fire was discovered blazing out of the front windows. H. P. Hitchcock made an affidavit charging Subring with incendiarism. He was arrested and taken before the Mayor, where he pleaded not guilty, and, in default of \$10,000 ball, was committed to jall.

to fall.

The Commerce Block, erected in 1870, cost \$08,000, and was insured for \$33,000 in the following com-

and was insured for \$55,000 in panies;

British-American, Toronto, \$6,000.
Scottish Commercial, Glasgow, \$6,000.
Midwankee Mechanies', \$3,000.
Buffalo German, \$3,000.
Germania of Cincinnati, \$5,000.
Metropolitan Fiste, \$900.
Enterprise, Cincinnati, \$2,000.
There was also \$8,000 in various other companies, particulars of which cannot now be ascertained.

The Academy of Music, also erected in 1870, at a cost of about \$150,000, was insured for \$15,000, as follows: Royal of Liverpool, Merchanis' and Traders' of New-York, and another company not known, \$5,000 each. There was also \$500 placed with H. G. Matthews, and \$2,500 with Motz & Co., agents. INJURED AT A FIRE IN A BAKERY.

A fire broke out at an early hour yesterday orning in the bakery of Sabine W. Belden, in the basement of the four-story brick building No. 180 Mulberryment of the four-story brick building No. 180 Mulberryst. The fire was caused by a defective flue. Daniel O'Connor, one of the men employed in the bakery, was in a rear room when the fire broke out, and becoming bewildered in the smoke, was seriously burned about the body and arms. Benjamin Meggs, an occupant of the second floor, was awakened by the noise of the engines, leaped through the window and was picked up from the sitewalk bleeding from a severe scalp wound. Deunis Kelly, of the same number, in rushing out of the front door was struck on the head by a falling brieg and received a slight wound on the head. The damage to the stock and fixtures of the bakery is estimated at \$300, and to the building at \$100.

CANADIAN WOOLLEN MILLS BURNED. CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., June 18 .- The Campbeliford woollen mills were burned to-night. Sixty hands will be thrown out of employment.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18.—The State Medical Society met nore incertage.

for the cext annual meeting.

PHHADELPHA. June 18.—The ornamental iron

PHHADELPHA. June 18.—The ornamental iron

PHHADELPHA. Wood & Co. were sold at auction to-day by

CAMDEN, N. J., June 18, In the Armstrong mur-ier trial the prosecution rested its case to day, and the defence (as opened by the Hon. James M. Scovel.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.—The National Division the Sous of Temperance met here to-day, and a public reception was given at St. James Hall to night.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Very handsome medals in siver and bronze, commemorative of the celebratics at Valley Forge, have been struck at the Mint in this city.